

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM. PARK THEATRE—OUR BOARDING HOUSE. WALLACK'S THEATRE—MY AWOL DAD. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE DANICHERS. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—THE PRINCES ROYAL. BOOTH'S THEATRE—VIRGINIA. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THEATRE. STUBBS GARDEN—ANTHONY AND CLOPOTRA. GERMANIA THEATRE—VIRGINIA. EAGLE THEATRE—CROWN OF THORNS. STEINWAY HALL—TELEPHONE. ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTING. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—MIST MYSTERY. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—AIME. BROADWAY THEATRE—NANCY SYKES. PARISIAN VARIETIES. COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY. OLYMPIC THEATRE—PANTOMIME. THEATRE COMIQUE—VARIETY. HELLER'S THEATRE—PRODIGIOUS. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY. TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY. CHICKERING HALL—DAVIDSON TESTIMONIAL.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper over the Pennsylvania Railroad and the connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the Herald as far west as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at five P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy or clear.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—There was a much better feeling on the street, and this feeling was reflected by a decided improvement in prices. Pacific Mail has almost altogether recovered its severe fall, and the stocks of the trunk lines are strong. Gold was steady at 105, after opening at 104 1/2. Government stocks were firm, with little doing, while railroad bonds were higher. Money on call was easy at 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 per cent, closing at 4 per cent on call.

"BLESSED BE NOTHING" is the moral of "Winter's Wanderings" to the weak minded.

THE REGULAR SPRING REVOLUTION in Mexico promises to break out shortly, and in Lerdo's favor.

TWO DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS left Judge Donohue's court yesterday for Massachusetts, with the probability of enjoying that Commonwealth's hospitalities for a period of years.

ANOTHER NUINANCE TURNS OUT to be nobody's business—to wit, the calcium lights in front of theatres. No wonder the people complain that the city government has too many heads.

IT BECOMES MANIFEST that the horrible swill milk outrage is still being perpetrated. Have not the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals money enough to have up town milkmen watched?

BY THE WAY, where is the money dumped that is annually appropriated for cleaning the streets? We have not heard any complaints as yet from the officials as to a difficulty in disposing of it.

IF ALL MEN were pronounced insane, as one poor fellow was yesterday, for fearing he would lose his life at the hands of the police, what an enormous lunatic asylum New York would suddenly become!

ANOTHER FOUR-YEAR-OLD CHILD proves to have been shockingly abused in training as a circus performer. Humane people out of town will do Christian service by acting as spies and informers on managers of juvenile acrobats.

THE GENTLEMEN WHO SEND to "Our Complaint Book" letters about the obstruction of sidewalks should have long ago learned that, city ordinances to the contrary notwithstanding, the pedestrian has no rights that the truck driver is bound to respect. If the ordinance against obstructing sidewalks was enforced for a single day it would keep busy all court officers for a month to collect the fines.

WILL THE STREET CLEANING BUREAU accept as satisfactory the successful experiments by the kitchenmaids of New York and Brooklyn in cremating garbage? Or does it still find the study of the problem productive of an intellectual strain which can only be relieved by an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars? An early answer to either of these queries will be highly interesting to the public. We make due allowance, of course, for the demands of science, particularly Street Cleaning Bureau chemistry and engineering, the difficulty of resolving a tomat into its original elements by high temperature and the stubbornness with which an old boot filled with tea leaves resists amalgamation with a broken soda water bottle or a beef bone.

THE WEATHER.—The movement of the depression from the lake region to the New England coast yesterday was very rapid. The absence of a resting volume of dense air facilitated this progress, as the area of high pressure had previously moved northward to Newfoundland, leaving the eastward track of the low barometer clear of atmospheric obstruction. Indeed, at no point in the region eastward of the Rocky Mountains did the pressure rise to thirty inches except in Manitoba, Southern Florida and over the mouth of the St. Lawrence. An extensive area of snow and rain attended the low barometer. The precipitation prevailed from Lake Michigan to the Atlantic, and during the morning as far south as Tennessee. Snow fell on the Atlantic coast at New London and Boston. Except in Northern Minnesota the winds throughout the country were moderate. The temperature is very high in the Lower Mississippi Valley, moderate in the central, lake and Western districts, cool along the Atlantic coast northward of New York, and falls rapidly northward and westward of St. Paul. The variations of pressure and temperature in the central districts favor the development of local disturbances. The Missouri, Mississippi and the Upper Ohio have risen. The Lower Ohio, the Red and Cumberland rivers have fallen. The weather in New York to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy or clear.

Railroad Property in the United States—A Great Opportunity for Secretary Sherman.

At last there has been a readjustment of through freight rates by the great trunk lines, and it seems to be of such a nature that it cannot be annulled in less than three months' time. A premature report of such an agreement had the effect of improving the prices of railway stocks, thus showing the public a fact which it has not closely enough considered—that the reduced, or "fighting," rates, were unprofitable and contrary to every sound business rule and precedent. We sincerely trust that this new adjustment will be permanent. It is for the general interest of the country that our railroads should be prosperous. In the depressed condition of general business the railroads necessarily suffer. It is impossible for them to regain any real prosperity until business revives. But it is a great folly for them to sacrifice the profit on the diminished amount of freights which remains to them by a ruinous competition with one another. We hope that all parties to the compact will act in good faith, and we regret that the December arrangement was broken by one of the roads, precipitating the fresh quarrel which has led to this new attempt at adjustment.

We approach the subject now in a very different view from the interest of the railroads. We desire to gain the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury and point out to him a great opportunity which he cannot afford to let slip. A finance minister ought to be a very active-minded man, especially when a gigantic task is laid upon him. Nothing is so fluctuating and unstable as the condition of the financial world—not even the varying states of weather which affect the navigation of a ship on the ocean. Successful management of the fiscal affairs of a great government requires as much alertness of observation as the management of a vast private business. If a merchant has no forecast of the market, if he is not keenly alive to the immediate situation, if he does not seize the nick of time to buy or to sell, he was not born to make a fortune. A finance minister needs the same ready perception of emerging conditions. It will not do for him to hesitate when he ought to act. It is an old lesson that time and tide wait for no man. If Secretary Sherman is not keen, quick and courageous enough to recognize the great opportunities which fall in his way and make the most of them before they pass he will fail to acquire the reputation which is within his reach.

We respectfully call his attention to the splendid opportunity which is presented to him in the present unfortunate condition of railroad property in the United States. What, it may be asked, has the Secretary of the Treasury to do with railroad property? Directly, to be sure, nothing; but incidentally a great deal. He is intellectually narrow and financially blind if he does not perceive the connection. One of his chief tasks is to refund something like a thousand millions of six per cent bonds, replacing them by bonds bearing only four and a half or four per cent interest. This is a truly gigantic operation, but Secretary Sherman may conduct it with speed and brilliant success if he has a clear perception of financial relations and confidence enough in his own judgment to act on it with boldness and vigor. But he must see that the cardinal feature of the situation, a feature as transient as it is important, is the present loss of confidence in railroad securities.

We can make this very plain with a little explanation. It is a necessity for capitalists to invest their money. They prefer a large return if they can feel secure in getting it, but a moderate interest with safety and disposability appeals more strongly to this conservative instinct. At present no investments are considered as more absolutely safe than the bonds of the United States, and few are thought more hazardous than the railroad securities of this country, which have heretofore been a favorite investment of European capital. Now, the point for Secretary Sherman to perceive and act upon is that the flow of foreign capital into American railway stocks is arrested and blocked, and that while the stream is effectually dammed up in that direction it can be easily diverted into the safe channel of our government bonds. If he does not realize this he is conspicuously unequal to his position. If he is sagacious enough, courageous enough and prompt enough he can refund the whole amount of the remaining six per cent bonds into bonds bearing a low rate of interest by taking advantage of the distrust which has lately fallen on other classes of securities. Not only has confidence in American railway bonds, but in all kinds of South American bonds, in Turkish bonds, in Egyptian bonds, and in various securities which have of late years absorbed vast amounts of English capital, been shaken and prostrated. With the prospect of a great European war imminent the securities of the most solid governments of the Continent cannot be deemed very attractive. The stream of European capital, which happens just now to be dammed up in so many other directions, should naturally flow into the government bonds of the United States, which never stood so high in financial estimation as they do at present. Does Secretary Sherman appreciate this great opportunity? With a thousand millions of six per cent bonds to refund, does he perceive his ability to tap all the great money markets of Europe?

The process by which this is to be done is as simple and intelligible as the fundamental basis of the operation is assured. He is under no necessity of forcing European holders to sell their American railroad bonds, Turkish bonds, South American bonds, and other securities with which they feel that they have been so badly bitten, in order to reinvest the proceeds in the bonds of the United States. Such a plan of operations would be chimerical. The strong point of Secretary Sherman's position, if he really understands it, is that he does not need to call for a loan of new capital. It is the capital which is already invested in our government bonds that is to be asked to take a different security of the same kind. If he is bold enough he will not invite the exchange, but force it.

The five-twenty bonds are redeemable at the pleasure of the government since the expiration of the first five years of the twenty. Secretary Sherman has only to give notice that he will pay them in gold, and he will compel their holders to consider what they will do with their money when they get it. It is certain that they will not take the hazard of investing it in any of the various classes of securities which happen just now to be in notorious discredit. A sense of interest and safety will constrain them to take the new government bonds in exchange as the best security available in the present state of the financial world. With fifty millions of gold at his disposal in the Treasury Secretary Sherman can easily and rapidly refund the six per cent five-twenties by successive fifty million instalments.

Monumental Mud and Garbage Files.

What opportunities these enlightened officials of the Street Cleaning Bureau miss in dealing with the city dirt! They tell us that when spread out thinly over a large area, such as that represented by the streets and avenues, it is not hurtful to public health; that if collected in a mass, as in the channel of Little Hell Gate, for instance, it is perfectly harmless. Now, they deal with this dirt so tenderly that we are forced to infer from their arguments that it is really a blessing instead of a curse to New York. Such is the height to which science can soar above the vulgar level of public opinion and common sense that we begin to doubt the evidences of our eyes and noses. Why do not these officials immortalize themselves while they have the opportunity? The prehistoric races of this continent built monumental mounds, in which they buried their dead, and, in some instances, their treasures. Now, the officials of the Street Cleaning Bureau might imitate their example and erect, say in the middle of Union or Madison square, grand monumental piles or mounds of mud and garbage. It is absurd to say that this combining of the useful with the ornamental should not be employed in the solution of the garbage problem. We would have, first, a splendid dumping ground, which is sadly needed; second, a stupendous pyramid of filth, odorless, by the way, which would in future ages furnish material for the Schliemanns of the period—a glorious pile for excavation and discovery; and, third, we would have an appropriate place of sepulture for the authors and builders of the vast monuments. When the spaces in the public squares are filled branch works can be constructed along the principal thoroughfares. Fifth avenue, for instance, can become the Boulevard des Animaux Morts from the curious collection of carrion that could be artistically arranged along its entire length. Third avenue would rise from its vulgarity as a mere business road to the Avenue des Tombeaux, and the space at the entrance to the Central Park can be called the Cirque des Parfums Terribles. Really, this is the day of magnificent opportunities for the Street Cleaning Bureau officials.

Bismarck's Retirement.

Speculation is still active as to the nature of the causes that have induced Prince Bismarck to insist upon withdrawing himself from public life; for there seems to be but one general rule in regard to such cases, which is, not to believe that the cause assigned is the real cause. Opinion at first fixed upon the rupture with Von Stosch and its consequences as sufficient causes; but now it is declared that not even his brother Jonathan was so pleasant to David as Bismarck and Von Stosch are to one another. From a perception that if the Von Stosch quarrel were explained away people would endeavor to find the cause in differences between the Emperor and the Prince in the complications of foreign politics, an early and kindly denial has been sent, declaring that the step taken has no relation to any such facts. There is, perhaps, not so much uncertainty on this subject in Berlin as there seems, though there is, perhaps, some hesitation in distinctly referring to it. There has been a powerful court clique bitterly opposed to Bismarck for several years, and one of the fiercest of his foes in that clique—indeed, the leader of them—is the Empress Augusta. As it is hinted that the cause of the present decision is "something that occurred at court" it would probably not be far out of the way to attribute the Prince's course to some fierce chagrin provoked by the disfavor of the Empress.

An Interview with Grant.

The good wishes of the people of the United States will accompany General Grant wherever he may go and in whatever he may do. Now that he is out of office all unkind feeling growing out of political differences seems to have disappeared, and the General becomes again the nation's hero—the successful soldier of the great rebellion. The St. Louis interview with the ex-President, published in the Herald to-day, shows with what a relish he enjoys his return to private life, his release from a position of anxiety, care and responsibility. There is evident genuineness in the satisfaction with which the General alludes to his future plans and contemplated wanderings. He will have a pleasant time abroad, where he will be received and welcomed as an honored and distinguished guest. The sound doctrine he now proclaims and his warm indorsement of his successor's Southern policy will leave a pleasurable remembrance behind him.

Perjury.

In two cases tried before the Recorder the other day the culprits were concerned in the same crime and the evidence against them was the same; but one was acquitted and the other found guilty. He who was acquitted had "proved" an alibi, which the jury accepted as against the other evidence. From the words of the Recorder, spoken in court, it would appear that there was no reasonable doubt of the guilt of the person who escaped a prison through this evidence as to his whereabouts. It follows, therefore, that the person or persons who swore to the alibi committed perjury; and if the case was as clear as the Recorder presents it there should be no great difficulty in proving the

perjury. If in circumstances of this nature the authorities must stand with folded hands—if it is not the duty of some officer to hunt down the perjurer who thus defeats justice—the criminal law is all a mere farce.

The Jewett Tragedy.

Out of the smoke of the hand grenade explosion in Front street, yesterday, come the dim outlines of a terrible tragedy which is gradually taking shape as a murder and a suicide. All the evidence obtained up to the present time points to the fact, while the second appears to be only a little less certain. The two deaths that have resulted have unfortunately removed from the investigation the two witnesses who could have given any explanation as to the cause of the catastrophe. The survivor, Mr. Dean, appears to be only a victim who has no knowledge of the affair beyond the fact of his sudden wounds being caused by a terrible explosion which killed one of his companions and wounded another. But an investigation, promptly set on foot by the Herald reporters and published to-day, shows that behind the mystery there are two facts which will undoubtedly assist in its solution. One of these is that Orville D. Jewett was not on good terms with his uncle and partner, and the other that he was believed to be insane by his acquaintances. The cause of the ill will toward the elder Jewett is said to be a morbid irritableness on the part of the nephew and a desire on the uncle's part to close all business relations with him. Orville D. Jewett appears to have been a drag-block on the firm. He was ill tempered, careless and inactive as a business man, and took every opportunity to make himself disagreeable. His uncle, who possessed the friendship and esteem of all his brother merchants and held a place in the front rank of our business community, was anxious to secure immunity from the annoyances that were heaped on him by this cross-grained member of his firm. His friend, Mr. Dean, agreed to purchase Orville's share for a certain sum. The papers were already prepared and awaiting the signatures of the parties, when yesterday morning young Jewett threw a percussion hand grenade at his uncle's feet and killed him by its explosion. The fireman, who entered the office immediately after the alarm was given, says he heard a second report as of a small firearm, and found Orville D. Jewett on the ground with his vest burning, as if he had placed a pistol to his heart and fired. The pistol was found by his side with one chamber empty and a freshly exploded cap on the nipple. One theory of the tragedy, therefore, was, that after throwing the grenade on the floor and being wounded by its explosion Orville D. Jewett drew his pistol and fired the charge of one chamber into his breast, thus adding to the crime of murder that of suicide. A subsequent examination of Orville's body, however, shows that no bullet wound is visible, so that the pistol theory must be abandoned. He was, without doubt, fatally injured by the explosion that killed his uncle.

Tweed's Disclosures.

Every person will readily appreciate the anxiety of a large number of politicians and others with regard to the disclosures that is hinted may result from Tweed's "surrender," but it is a matter of public concern that that anxiety shall not impede the course of justice. Tweed's proposition to restore to the authorities all the money he has left of what was unlawfully taken is a good one; but such restitution is a very inadequate return. If several millions are taken and only several hundred thousands remain to be restored such a return, nakedly proffered, might justly be rejected as insufficient. But if, in addition to the money he actually returns, the accused is willing to give an account of what became of the rest, to put the authorities, so far as he is able, in the way to continue their endeavors to extort the plunder from those who hold it, this proffer is a substantial addition to the proffer of the money in possession. It covers all that a man in the position of Tweed could possibly do, and justice could fairly be satisfied with it. There should, therefore, be no misunderstanding on the part of Tweed. If he returns an account of what he did with the money, to whom he paid it, or gave it, or loaned it, with vouchers and evidence such as he possesses that his statement is true, he passes these over in lieu of money, and he must pass one or the other—the money or the evidence of what became of the money—before the authorities can deal with him with the leniency that in such a case would be proper. If Tweed permits himself to be deterred from this transaction by the entreaties or other endeavors of those whom his disclosures would injure he sacrifices himself to the interests of those persons. This would be a generous sacrifice not in the spirit of the rest of the transaction.

Governor Robinson's Mistake.

We have confidence in Governor Robinson's integrity and in his practical familiarity with the management and the interests of the State canals. If he has made up his mind to continue the canals for the remainder of the present year under the control of the Canal Commissioners, and not to make another appointment of Commissioner of Public Works until next session of the Legislature, we are satisfied that his conclusion is based on what he believes to be the public good. Nevertheless, we think he makes a mistake. The present law in relation to the Superintendent of Public Works leaves the machinery of the canals untouched and in working order. The change would only set aside the present three Commissioners and put in command of the machinery a single manager who would have the benefit of the Governor's valuable advice and instructions and be directly responsible to him for his official action. We can discover nothing but what is desirable in this. It is true that he would step in to carry on plans commenced by other authority, but the experience would be valuable to him and he could remedy next year such faults and errors as he might discover this year. The Governor can find fully qualified persons for the position in the State; men of ability and public experience, perfectly hon-

est and familiar with all our canal interests. We believe he will make a mistake if he does not select and nominate such a person for the vacant office and thus secure at once the change of system provided by the constitutional amendment.

A Lawyer in Contempt.

The present representative of the old and well known legal firm of Hill, Caggar & Porter, so well known in the Court of Appeals, managed this week to get into a grave difficulty with the judges. The mantle of Nicholas Hill has fallen on the shoulders of Samuel Hand, and few are the causes argued in the court of last resort in which Mr. Hand's voice is not heard. On Wednesday last the counsel appeared for the plaintiffs in a case involving an alleged infringement upon the trade mark of certain fine imported brandies. To illustrate his remarks touching the fragrance of the infringing counsel produced a sealed bottle of the brandy, a specimen of all the packages, and handed it to the Court for its examination. After the adjournment of the Court the counsel was reminded of the grave omission of which he had been guilty by receiving a letter from one of the judges calling to his attention with some severity a strict rule of the Court with which so experienced a practitioner should have been familiar. This rule requires the submission and filing of sixteen copies of all exhibits for the use of the Court. No doubt the lawyer made proper amends for his contempt of court by supplying the necessary "copies," and a reference to them will no doubt incline the Court very strongly to his clients' side. Such a "case" would be welcome to any good judge.

Rats and Philanthropy.

Out in Missouri they have done a dreadful thing—they have put a price on the heads of a large number of the inhabitants. Every rat in the State of Missouri has been by law made worth five cents to the person who kills it. Here is an opportunity for Mr. Bergh's society, "based on the best instincts of our nature." It should organize a missionary expedition and carry to these heathen of the West the gospel of regard for the minor creatures. If the "best instincts of our nature" do not come bravely to the rescue when the whole race of rats is in danger what is the use of these beggarly instincts? No doubt these rats are found inconvenient in Missouri. But a little human inconvenience, what is that to the great principle of universal gush which has a heart for rats not less than for race-horses? One point is very clear—the State that possesses a "Society for the Prevention of Rats," is, in point of civilization, enormously superior to the State that does not possess such a society, and the superior State should send out missionaries to the other. This is a duty of the first importance.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Now is the time to set out false hair. Torchon lace is used on bonnets, dresses and parasols. "To be, or not to be," is the question with regard to crinolines. Black camel's hair pelisses are trimmed with wide galloon in India colors and patterns. Indolent Milton Saylor was exequially wandered to Cincinnati, and is out of violent breath. Ex-President Grant will be the guest of Senator Cameron, at Harrisburg, within a fortnight. Bulwer Lytton says:—"Life is short; while we speak it dies." The same may be said of asparagus. D-murphy says:—"An exchange asks, 'May cousins kiss?' Certainly, if their aunts ain't looking." When Tweed was trying to learn Spanish he could not hit the right accent until he heard a schoolgirl trying to chew juyube paste. An American boy at school in England writes home that he went to dine with Mrs. A., and that they had soup and fish, and then their dinner. Stanley Matthews works too many routes at once, like a green servant girl trying to put the pepper in through the holes in the top of the cruet. Sydney Smith says that "manners are the shadows of virtues." That is probably the reason why the shadows of a Congregationalist are seen in the yellow buttonholes of old-fashioned marigolds, nasturtium, and great scarlet and gold poppies. On bonnets. Detroit Free Press:—"Don't go to the Black Hills to get rich. It is far easier to organize a life insurance company and pay yourself a salary of \$30,000 per year." When your wife puts a scuttle of coal on the top stair, and you have a race with it, to see which reaches bottom first, do not swear, but hereafter see that you carry it yourself, all the way up. There are so many bald-headed men in the Chicago orchestra chairs that an African chief who sat in the gallery the other night said he had discovered a new way to pack ostrich eggs. Rome Sentinel:—"The Moravia Register asks, 'Are American girls delicate?' It depends very much whether you offer them coconut cake and ice cream, or a bar of soap and a washboard." When a local paper says that the fruit crop "around here" is very encouraging you may be sure that there are two feet of snow back of the south fences, and that there is not a sign of a bud on a tree. An ex-Congressman by the name of Storm is about to enter the ministry. It is almost incredible that any one who has ever been in Congress should repeat; but we hope Storm will rain pitchforks on the other candidates.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

"Rahn's History of the Arts of Design in Switzerland" is now finished at Zurich in the volumes. Sir John Lubbock has a bill before Parliament "for preserving ancient monuments," which proposes that the British nation should take charge of all Roman and other antiquarian remains, many of which are now on private lands, and suffering swift destruction. The London Spectator sharply criticizes Mrs. M. W. Chapman's part of "Miss Martineau's Memoirs," and thinks that good lady has done something toward spoiling the work. Dr. J. G. Barth Wilkinson, the acute Swedeborgian, is still writing books full of vigorous and eloquent passages, though occasionally obscure. His latest is on "Human Science and Divine Revelation." M. Guillemin's latest book on the heavens, entitled, "The World of Comets," has the same characteristics of fine description and loose mathematical science which mark his previous volumes. A new commercial weekly has been started in London under the title of Financial Opinion. The permission to literary students to copy wills in the London Probate Office, at Doctors' Commons, has been recently greatly extended, and the wills of Englishmen as far back as 1700 will soon be an open secret for all curious in such matters. The great work of Dr. Goldziher, "Mythology Among the Hebrews and Its Historical Development," has been translated into English by Russell Martin, and is pronounced a brilliant book, controlled by scientific method, full of Oriental learning and enthusiasm for the Hebrew race. The April number of the Literary World, published in Boston, will be the first under the new management. E. H. Hales & Co. are the publishers and Edward Abbott the editor. Mr. Alexander J. Ellis leads the British forces for a phonetic reform in spelling, the Utopian scheme still actively discussed in literary weeklies. It will be a great while before Mr. Ellis will persuade the world to spell the word bean thus—"bo."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

TEXT OF THE PROTOCOL.

A Remarkable Document, Which Means Nothing, but May Mean Anything.

BISMARCK'S RETIREMENT.

Lively Times Probable in the Reichstag.

STORMS ON THE ATLANTIC

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 6, 1877.

Lord Derby, writing to Lord Loftus on March 13, gives in detail the statement made by Count Schouvaloff on presenting a draft of the protocol at the Foreign Office. Count Schouvaloff stated that the object of General Ignatieff's journey was to explain the real views of the Russian Cabinet and facilitate a pacific solution. After Russia's self-imposed sacrifices, the stagnation of her commerce and the enormous expenditure incurred by the mobilization of half a million men, she should not retire without having obtained some tangible results in regard to the improvement of the condition of the Turkish Christians. The Emperor desired peace, but not peace at any price. The Russian government foresaw in the replies to Gortschakoff's circular which the Powers were then preparing the possibility of a great danger. The agreement of the Powers established at the Conference might be broken up in consequence of the shades of opinion manifested in the replies. Would not that be the determining cause to induce Russia to seek a solution either by a direct understanding with the Porte or by force of arms? Under these circumstances the Russian government thinks the most practical solution in the interests of peace would be the signing of the protocol, which would, so to speak, terminate the incident.

THE CHARGES D'AFFAIRES.

Lord Derby, on April 2, instructed the Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople to point out to Saïet Pacha that the protocol contains nothing to which the Porte could reasonably object. Several Charges d'Affaires have asked Saïet Pacha what reception the Porte intended to give the protocol. Saïet says it is impossible to reply at present as no decision has been arrived at. On Saturday the Charges will urge the Porte to receive the protocol favorably. The Cabinet will meet again to consider the matter. It is generally believed here that the Porte will send a diplomatic note to the Powers replying to the protocol. It is also stated that this question and that relative to Montenegro will be submitted to the Parliament. Great uncertainty and anxiety prevail. England has again advised the Porte to make peace with Montenegro, but, according to the latest information, an arrangement appears difficult. The Porte is displeased with the protocol and raises special objections to the conditions of disarmament. The belief is that it will decline to disarm immediately. The Powers are making great efforts to secure the maintenance of peace. The French government has not decided about sending an Ambassador to Constantinople as the disposition of the Porte seems less satisfactory than before.

THE PROTOCOL IN FULL.

The following is the full text of the protocol:—The Powers who commonly undertake the pacification of the East and therefore participated in the Conference, recognize and accept the present means of attaining that object before all is to maintain the agreement established, and jointly to affirm the common interest in the maintenance of the peace of the Christian and the reforms in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria, which the Porte accepted on the condition of their condition of the Ottoman Empire, and take cognizance of the treaty of peace with Serbia. Regarding Montenegro the Powers consider the rectification of the frontiers and the free navigation of the Sava desirable in the interest of a solid and durable arrangement. The Powers consider the arrangements concluded or to be concluded between the Porte and the two Principality of Serbia and Montenegro as a step toward the accomplishment towards pacification, which is the object of their common wishes. They invite the Porte to conclude it by their hopes about the peace feeling, excepting the number of troops indispensable for the maintenance of order, and by putting in hand, with the least possible delay, the reforms necessary for the tranquillity and well-being of the provinces, the condition of which was discussed at the Conference. They recognize that the Porte has declared itself ready to realize an important point of the Conference, namely, the condition of the Ottoman Empire, and that it concerns its honor as well as its interests to persevere in it loyally and efficaciously. The Powers propose to watch carefully, by means of their representatives at Constantinople, and their local agents, the manner in which the promises of the Ottoman government are carried into effect. If their hopes about the peace feeling are disappointed, and if the condition of the Christian subjects of the Sultan should not be improved in a manner to prevent a renewal of the hostilities which periodically disturb the peace of the East, they think it right to declare that such a state of affairs would be incompatible with their interests and those of Europe in general. In such case they reserve to themselves to consider in common as to the means which they may deem best fitted to secure the well-being of the Christian populations and the interests of general peace.

MUNSTER.

Done at London, April 3, 1877.

WHAT SCHOUVALOFF SAID.

To the protocol are appended the minutes of the meeting held at the British Foreign Office, March 31. Count Schouvaloff made the following declaration before the signing of the protocol:—"If peace with Montenegro is concluded, and the Porte accepts the advance of Europe and shows itself ready to replace its forces on a peace footing and seriously to undertake the reforms mentioned in the protocol, let it send to St. Petersburg a special envoy to treat of disarmament, to which His Majesty the Emperor would also, on his part, consent. If measures similar to those which have stained Bulgaria with blood take place this would necessarily put a stop to the measures of demobilization." LORD DERBY ANSWERS IT. The following declaration was made by Lord Derby before the signature of the protocol:—"Inasmuch as it is solely in the interests of European peace that Her Majesty's government have consented to sign the protocol proposed by Russia it is understood beforehand that, in the event of the object proposed not being attained—namely, reciprocal disarmament on the part of Russia and Turkey, and peace between them, the protocol in question shall be regarded as null and void."

HOW THE PROTOCOL IS RECEIVED.

The protocol has reached Constantinople, but has not yet been formally notified to the Porte, the representa-